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Borough of Colne



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1970

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



BOROUGH OF COLNE

HEALTH AND WATCH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Alderman P. Somers

Vice-Chairman

Councillor S. A. Benson

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor D. G. Broadley J.P.)
(ex officio)

Alderman D. Crabtree C.C.

" W. H. Hirst

" L. Wharton M.B.E.

Councillor C. Denton

" J. Evans

" Mrs. M. Parker

" A. E. Ray

" C. Smith

" P. Wilson

" J. E. Winton

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
P. G. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B, D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (X Ø)

Public Health Inspector
J. V. BIRD, M.A.P.H.I. (X)

Authorised Meat Inspectors
J. ECCLES (+)
S. PROCTOR (+) (appointed November, 1970)

Pupil Public Health Inspector
H. S. WILSON

Smoke Control Assistant
G. T. COOK

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk Miss I. M. Swire
Clerk Mrs. A. Waddington

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

- X Certified Meat and Food Inspector
- Ø Certified Smoke Inspector
- + Certificate in Meat Inspection

Health Department,
COLNE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ending 31st December 1970. The layout follows the usual pattern, and following the practice of the last two years, it has been possible to include a few photographs which add considerably to the interest of the text.

The gradual decline in the population, which appeared to have been arrested last year, continued in 1970, the estimated mid-year figure being 100 less at 18,790. Most of this decrease was accounted for by an unusually high number of deaths, which exceeded births by 57, although there is no factor apparent to account for this incidence. It will be of interest to compare the estimated population figure with the result of the recent Census of Population, to see if any errors have crept into the calculation.

The number of notifications of Infectious Diseases received in 1970 was very much higher than in the previous year, but this was due mainly to the large number of measles cases. Now that immunisation against that disease is fully available, it seems unlikely that such a relatively high incidence of measles will be seen again.

Members may be interested to note the extraordinarily good Vital Statistics relating to the Maternity Service. With an Infant Mortality rate of 7 per 1,000 and a Still Birth rate of 4 per 1,000, credit must go to all the staff concerned with this service, and I believe it to be significant that these excellent results have been obtained in the first full year in which the facilities of the Edith Watson Maternity Unit have been utilised exclusively.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support, and to Mr. Pearson and all the staff of the Health Department for their work during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

P.G. HOLT

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is situated in excellent surroundings, lying between 420 feet and 800 feet above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful supply of water.

Approximately 34% of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The next largest group of 16% were employed in engineering and electrical goods. Other industries include building and civil engineering, metal goods, timber, furniture etc., transport, professional services and administration, distributive and miscellaneous services. 54% of the people employed in manufacturing industries were employed in textiles.

In January 1970, the unemployed register was 185, an unemployed percentage rate of 2.3%. In December 1970 it was 213, a rate of 2.5%.

There were seven factory closures in 1970, affecting approximately 420 workers. Three of these closures were in the textile industry. Although short time working was negligible, the level of unemployment fluctuated between 2.3% and 3.6% during the year.

During 1970, 201 men and 154 women were placed in employment locally. Additionally, 120 men and 75 women were placed in employment in other districts. On the 2nd December there were unfilled vacancies for 35 men and 14 women.

This information was supplied by the Manager of the Colne branch of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	5,939
Population (1961 census)	..	..	..	..	19,410
Population (Mid Year 1970 Estimate)	..	..	..	..	18,790
No. of Inhabited Houses end of 1970 according to rate book	..	..	..	..	7,404
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£538,181
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	£2,085

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at the Sewage Disposal Works by a bucket rain gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) and from the 6th May, 1963 by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 11.31 inches) which was transferred from Judge Fields.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 422.41 feet

The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level

The top of the tilting gauge is 1'9" above ground level

Site position - Latitude 53°51'0" North Longitude 2°11'50" West

Average Annual Rainfall 1925 - 70 = 44.38 inches

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1970

Month	Depth in inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Statistics for 1970
January	2.56	22	Monthly average 3.92"
February	5.27	16	Heaviest rainfall for Month: November 7.50"
March	2.75	20	
April	6.00	20	
May	0.34	9	Heaviest rainfall for one day: 30th October - 1.68"
June	2.60	10	
July	3.71	18	
August	3.59	10	
September	3.08	19	Lowest rainfall for one month: May 0.34"
October	7.39	18	
November	7.50	26	
December	2.28	16	
	47.07	204	

TEMPERATURE

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields on 1st October, 1947

Highest Temperature 1935-1970	16th August, 1947	..	95°F
Lowest Temperature 1935-1970	20th January, 1940	..	5°F
Maximum Temperature 1970	10th June	..	82°F
Minimum Temperature 1970	6th January	..	14°F

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1970

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Birth rate per thousand of the estimated resident population
Legitimate	243	118	125	
Illegitimate	37	20	17	
Totals:	280	138	142	14.9

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS 13

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Rate per thousand total births (live and still)
Legitimate	1	1	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Totals:	1	1	-	4

<u>DEATHS</u>	Total	Male	Female	Death rate per thousand of the estimated resident population
Totals:	337	169	168	
1970 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21)				17.9
1970 " death-rate (" " : 0.92)				18.0
				= 16.5

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-
Totals:	2	2	-

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

All infants per 1,000 live births: 7.0

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	1	1	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-
Totals:	2	2	-

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	1	1	-
	1	1	-

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (Rate)

4

PERINATAL MORTALITY: Still births and deaths under 1 week of

age: 2

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY: Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth &Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births: ^{abortion:} Nil

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

1970 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age. Compiled from Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Anomalies	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

The Infant Mortality rate for 1970 is 7 per 1,000 live births. It is a decrease of 15.0 per 1,000 on the figure for 1969 and is 11.0 per 1,000 below the rate for the country as a whole.

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1970

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

		Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population	
COLNE	Estimated population mid 1970: 18,790	14.9	4	7	7	N11	N11	17.9	0.05
ENGLAND AND WALES	Estimated home population mid 1970: 48,987,700	16.0	13	18	12	0.14	0.08	11.7	0.019
						Total			
						Due to Abortion			
						All Causes			
						Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			
						Cancer (Lung and Bronchus)			
						Cancer (Other)			

C O M P A R A T I V E T A B L E S

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Total		Infant Mortality		Deaths (All Causes)	
	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 deaths	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 regis- tered births	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 live regis- tered births	No. Reg- istered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
Population 18,790												
Year 1970	280	14.9	1	4	NIL	NIL	2	7	1	4	337	17.9
Year 1969	273	14.5	4	18	NIL	NIL	6	22	4	15	281	14.9
Year 1968	297	15.3	2	7	1	3	8	27	5	17	293	15.6
Year 1967	289	15.3	2	7	1	3	8	28	4	14	287	15.2
Year 1966	288	15.2	4	14	NIL	NIL	5	17	3	10	321	16.9
Year 1965	297	15.7	6	20	NIL	NIL	11	37	9	30	269	14.2
Average 5 years 1965-69	-	15.2	-	13.2	-	1.2	8	26.2	5	17	-	15.4

1970 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor: 1.21) = 18.0 per 1,000
 1970 adjusted death-rate (comparability factor: 0.92) = 16.5 per 1,000

VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS:

The number of live births registered during the year was 280. Of these, 138 were males and 142 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is an increase of 0.4 on the previous year, and is 0.3 less than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted birth-rate is 18.0 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.21.

STILL BIRTHS:

The still birth-rate is 9.0 per thousand total (live and still) births less than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS:

The number of deaths registered was 337 of which 169 were males and 168 females. The death rate is 17.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing an increase of 3.0 on the previous year, and is 2.5 more than the average for the previous five years.

The adjusted death rate is 16.5 per 1,000, the comparability figure being 0.92.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1970

Heart diseases, diseases of the blood vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1970REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICIAL RETURNS, 1971All Causes - 337. Males 169: Females 168

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	9	6
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	1
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		2
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		1
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	
9. Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	7
10. Diabetes Mellitus		2
11. Anaemias	1	
12. Other Diseases of Nervous System		2
13. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	1
14. Hypertensive Disease	1	1
15. Ischaemic Heart Disease	56	44
16. Other forms of Heart Disease	4	3
17. Cerebrovascular Disease	15	34
18. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	14
19. Influenza	10	7
20. Pneumonia	10	19
21. Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	6
22. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2
23. Peptic Ulcer	1	
24. Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	
25. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2
26. Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue		1
27. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System		1
28. Congenital Anomalies	1	
29. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	
30. Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions		1
31. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
32. All Other Accidents	2	5
33. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	1
34. All Other External Causes	1	1
	169	168

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections full details are found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Services Act, but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee on which Colne Borough has three representatives.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation by the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1970:

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	48
Milk - Biological Tests	224
Milk - Phosphatase Test	7
Milk - Turbidity Test	3
Water	38
Ice Cream	11
Cream	2
	—
	333
	—

Pathological

No pathological examinations were carried out during the year

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951, SECTION 47
(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention)

One elderly man was removed to hospital because he was unable to devote to himself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. He was found to be suffering from Lobar Pneumonia, and subsequently died within two days of admission to hospital.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are:-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
 Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
 General Hospital, Burnley
 Victoria Hospital, Burnley
 Marsden Hospital, Burnley
 Bank Hall Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospital is also available:-

THE EDITH WATSON MATERNITY UNIT

This is connected to the Burnley General Hospital. The accommodation consists of 119 maternity beds and 17 special care baby beds. There are eight delivery wards and eight first stage rooms. One ward is set aside for general practitioners to attend their own patients. The unit is equipped with one of the most modern and up-to-date special baby care units in the country.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Unit until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy. Special accommodation is available for mothers to stay in to be with their babies until such time as they are ready for discharge.

Premature babies born at home can be admitted to the Maternity Unit if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices, for premature babies, should it be necessary.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Ante-natal clinics are held daily at the Edith Watson Maternity Unit. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodation, dressing cubicles, laboratory and consulting rooms.

In addition, sessions are held at the Child Health Centre, Albert Road, by the County midwives for patients having babies in their own homes. These are held weekly on Friday afternoons from 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.

Relaxation classes for expectant mothers are held on Thursday evenings at Bank House, Colne.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train. All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council's Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st was 33.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	14	2
Females	15	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Out-Patient Department at the Burnley General Hospital as follows:-

Males and Females

Tuesday	..	..	..	..	..	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Friday	..	..	..	..	..	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available at the Hearing Aid Department, Burnley General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital. Free hearing aid batteries and cords can be obtained at the General Office, Bank House, Colne during office hours.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Monday and Tuesday all day, Thursday p.m. and Friday a.m. by appointment at Bank House.

CYTOTOLOGY

Cytology clinics are held on alternate Thursday mornings at Bank House.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical care.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children:-

Clinic	Where held	Day and Time
Child Health	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance) Thursday - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Laneshawbridge (Out Patients Dept., Hartley Hosp.)	2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Bank House	Friday - 1.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday and Tuesday all day, Thursday p.m. and Friday a.m.
Dental	Bank House	Monday - Friday
Minor Ailments	Bank House	Daily 9 a.m. - 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday a.m. by appointment
Orthoptic	Bank House	First Friday each month by appointment p.m.
Hearing Testing	Bank House	Monday p.m. by appointment
Immunisation		
Anti-Diphtheria	Bank House	As for Child Health
Whooping Cough and Tetanus		" " " "
Vaccination		
Anti-Poliomyelitis	Bank House	As for Child Health
Anti-Smallpox		" " " "
Anti-Measles		By appointment
Speech Therapy	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Food, National Dried Milk and Orange Juice are sold at Bank House at the following times:-

Wednesday	..	..	..	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	..	..	..	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

CHILD HEALTH

There are five Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area and three part time clinic nurses.

The accommodation at the Health Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and large waiting room.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two day nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 60 children and that at Haverholt 48 children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates a total of 60 children.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents. The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and their children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Three Mental Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health and the local branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are both active in the area. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

The Boulsworth Hostel and the adjacent Ecroyd Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons were opened in 1965, the first providing accommodation for 27 men and women.

The Ecroyd Centre also provides the venue for a social club which is assisted by voluntary workers and meets each Thursday evening.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

In October 1968 a branch committee of the Family Planning Association was formed in Colne and a clinic is now held in Bank House on Monday evenings.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are two Midwives appointed by the County Council practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The County Council Clinic in Leeds Road, Nelson, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times:

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. - Mondays to Fridays

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948Burial of the dead

It is the duty of a Local Authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of a person who has died or been found dead in their area where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made.

No cases occurred during the year.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881
Colne Corporation Act, 1897
Colne Corporation Act, 1905
Colne Corporation Act, 1921
Colne Corporation Act, 1933
Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Acts 1951 and 1968
Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No.14) Act, 1903
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17, 22, 81, 85 and 94)
Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health,
12th February, 1929 as amended by Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1942.
Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
Stationers' and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913
Closing Order for Butchers' Shops 1921
The Colne (Food) Order, 1950

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

New Streets, 1925
Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses 1908
Bye-laws with respect to Private Slaughterhouses 1908
Public Slaughterhouse Bye-laws, 1933
Public Slaughterhouse (Regulations), 1932
Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
Bye-laws with respect to Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for securing
the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection
with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open
Air, 1950
Building Regulations, 1965
Bye-laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of Nuisances in the
Borough 1957.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases increased during 1970. The total number of notifications received was 197, 187 of these being cases of Measles. The incidence of measles was the highest since 1966.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot to another on the globe in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated. This is now generally carried out in the second year.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good, B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962, vaccination has been offered to children of 13 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Protection against poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of six months to forty years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of four weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

MEASLES - Since May 1968 a live attenuated vaccine against measles has been available for all children from one year. This is a single dose vaccine which is thought to confer life-long immunity.

RUBELLA - Rubella vaccination was offered this year to girls between 13 and 14 and is now available to girls between 11 and 14. Rubella (German Measles) can give rise to serious disabilities such as congenital heart disease, congenital cataract and deafness in babies whose mothers caught the infection during pregnancy.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented. A booster dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infant school.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1970

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										Total deaths				
		AGE PERIODS - YEARS														
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown					
Measles (excluding rubella)	187	7	21	16	24	29	87	2	-	-	1	-				
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Acute meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Acute poliomyelitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Acute encephalitis -	-	0-	-	5-	-	15-	-	45-	-	65 and over	-	Total deaths				
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Food poisoning	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
Tetanus	-	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Age unknown	Total deaths
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Respiratory	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
															Total deaths	1

T U B E R C U L O S I SNew Patients and Mortality during 1970

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 " and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventeenth Annual Report on the environmental health service provided by this Department.

STAFFING

A further increase in staff was made during the year to cope with the increase in slaughtering which took place at the Public Abattoir and to be prepared for the very much increased slaughtering expected when the new factory slaughtering complex opened. This was ready for operating from the beginning of January, 1971. Mr. S. Proctor joined the staff as an Authorised Meat Inspector in September, 1970. No other changes took place in staffing during the year.

Mr. G. T. Cook, the Technical Assistant employed up to this time in Smoke Control work, extended his field of operation to assist the Public Health Inspectors in their survey work in the first General Improvement Area. With this aid the Public Health Inspectors have been able to cope generally with the more specialised work of the Department, but the important task of supervising food production and control in the many premises in the town has had to decline.

MEAT INSPECTION AND THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The firm of Thomas Borthwick and Sons Limited, having decided to build an abattoir complex in Colne to serve the northern area of their nation wide business, took over the lease of the Public Abattoir, and traded during this last year under the same name as their predecessors, North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Limited. In their negotiations with the Council, it was understood that when they transferred trade operations from the Public Abattoir to the new factory building, the Council would not lease the premises again. Having had almost 20 years usage since the modernisation of this Public Abattoir, and with further advance in layout and equipment now being found in the latest abattoir design, the Council felt that the Public Abattoir would have needed a further face lift to keep up with conditions during the next 20 years. During this last year Borthwicks had increased their slaughtering staff in readiness for their transfer to the new premises, and this resulted in the biggest throughput of animals to be dealt with, an increase of 1,000 cattle, 9,000 sheep and 4,000 pigs on the previous year. Despite the greater usage of lairage and hanging facilities, the premises were at all times to be found exceptionally clean, which gives me a feeling of confidence that when moving to their new complex, where slaughtering may be up to 3 to 4 times the throughput at the Public Abattoir, there should be little cause for concern over the standard of maintenance and cleanliness involved.

The first few weeks of 1971 gave rise to the problem of the disposal of all abattoir equipment. It was found that by advertising nationally a good response resulted and equipment went to firms as far afield as Norfolk, the North Yorkshire coast, and Leicestershire, as well as more local firms in Lancashire and Yorkshire. This exercise in selling equipment proved an interesting change from the normal work of this Department.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

As forecast in last year's Annual Report, there has been difficulty in the supply of solid smokeless fuels. The No. 8 Smoke Control Order, which would under normal circumstances have come into operation on the 1st November, 1970, was at the request of the Ministry put back until the 1st July, 1971, and will eventually put back the overall completion of smoke control by one year. The target year for completion is now to be 1974.

Supplies of solid smokeless fuel became so critical in October, 1970 that the Council, together with many other Councils in the North-West, felt that the only action possible was to lift the restrictions on the burning of coal in all the smoke control areas for the winter period. The mild winter helped considerably to prevent the drying up of all supplies and no breakdown in supply occurred. Although it appeared that only a small amount of coal was being used in smoke control areas, the atmosphere was noticeably dirtier and the subject of comment. Eventually in the spring of 1971 restrictions were again imposed forbidding the burning of coal in these areas, and there seems every likelihood of progress now being made without further set-backs.

Many thanks are again tendered to members of the staff for good work done during the year, and to the Committee for their interest and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,
Yours faithfully,

A. PEARSON

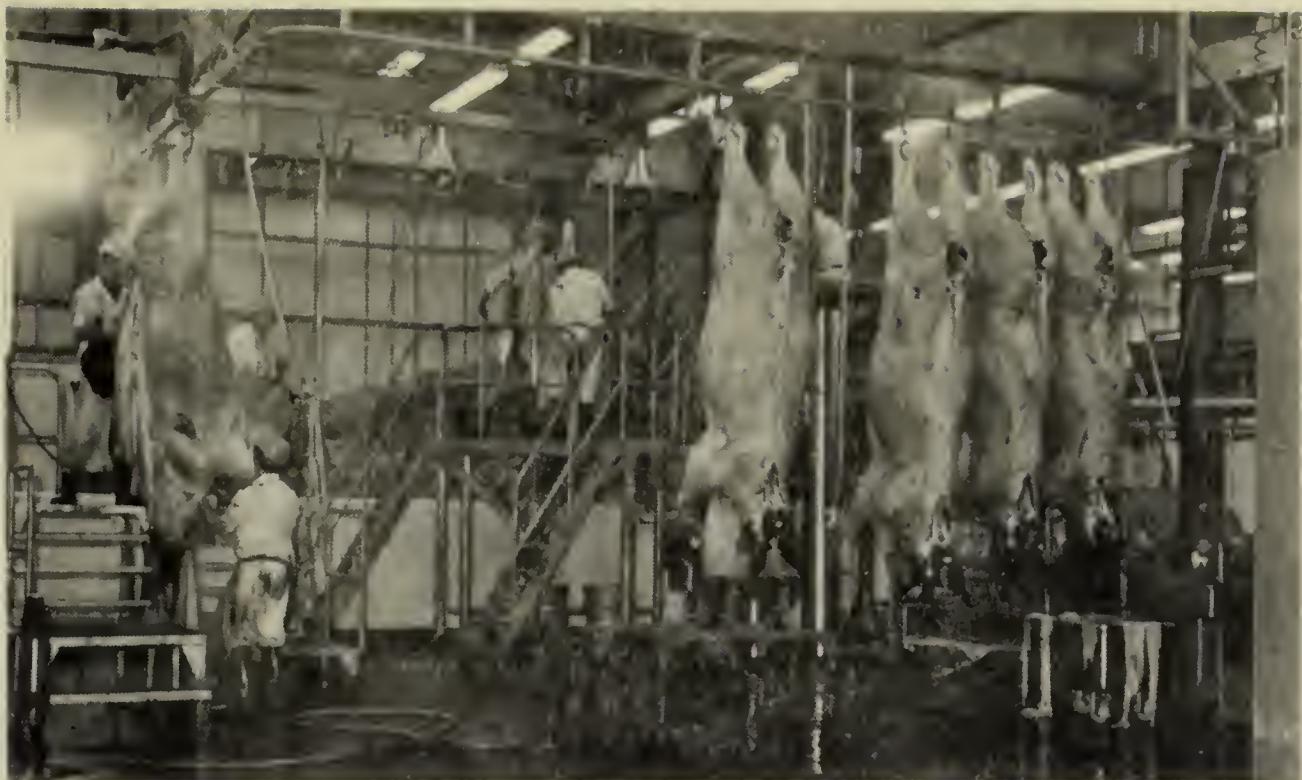
Chief Public Health Inspector

The three photographs shown here are of slaughtering areas in the newly opened factory abattoir mentioned in the introductory remarks of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

One gives some impression of the hygienic stainless steel equipment provided at the meat inspector's table, offal chutes and wash/steriliser on the pig line.

The other photographs show the dressing stands on the vertical beef dressing line. It can be seen that beef carcase dressing proceeds without the carcase being lowered to the ground as has previously been the custom.





SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board supplies Colne, Nelson and district with water.

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year by the Board:-

(a) Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	17
(b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed:-		
	Bacteriological Examinations	130
	Chemical Analyses	12

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

PlumbO-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to 72 new houses have been laid. Reservicing work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises with piped supplies:-

Direct from mains	(a) Dwellinghouses	7374
	(b) Business Premises	842

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATERFOR COLNE 1970

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	6.5
- Permanent - After boiling	1.75
	<hr/>
	8.25
	<hr/>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	3.3
- Permanent - After boiling	2.3
	<hr/>
	5.6
	<hr/>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-two dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses and country cottages.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The construction of these works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored in the works and sold for agricultural purposes.

The final effluent discharged into Colne Water has been the subject of strong criticism by the Lancashire River Authority over the last few years and a scheme for extending these Works is under consideration.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Authority is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary, their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 15 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provision of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluent.

In 1958, the Council made available a grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever is the lower.

The conversion of 96 waste water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year.

Since the beginning of the year under review the Corporation Grant per closet conversion has been raised to £20 maximum. In 1970 a grant was given in 59 instances. The other 37 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969.

At the end of the year there were still 991 waste water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed. A scheme for the compulsory conversion of these closets under the powers given by Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936 was adopted in February 1970, and it is proposed to deal with up to 100 a year during the next six years.

Conversions and additions in 1970

Waste W.C.'s to fresh W.C.'s ..	..	96
Waste W.C.'s abolished ..	..	3
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.'s ..	..	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.'s ..	..	4
Additional fresh W.C.'s provided ..	..	140
Water Closets abolished ..	..	49

Various types existing at the end of 1970:

	F.W.C.s	W.W.C.s	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	7480	973	39	15
Factories, Offices and Lock-up				
Shops	990	10	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	140	-	2	-
Day Schools	160	-	-	-
Public Buildings, Offices etc.	181	8	-	-
Totals	8951	991	41	15

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 7,500 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in one S. & D. 20 c.y. Pakamatic, one Karrier Ramilies 20, one S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper and one Karrier Fore and Aft Tipper refuse collection vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Knotts Lane and Barrowford Road.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by collectors working on the 'beat' system with 'Orderly' trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier 'Yorkshire' Gully Emptier. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed at a rate born charge.

The majority of pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers.

This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

The following is a summary of the 6937 Inspections etc. made by the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Assistants during the year:-

General Improvement Area Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	581
Abandoned Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Visits re discretionary grants		..	..	..	..	..	5
Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
							—
					Total:		6937
							—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No. of visits 1243

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	196
" " informal notices served	..	..	..	..	96
" " statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	86
" " nuisances discovered	..	..	..	..	191
" " " abated	..	..	..	..	182

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961
PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	8	4	1	-
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	129	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	137	28	1	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found Remedied	Referred			
		to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	- -	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	- -	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	- -	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	- -	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	- -	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1 1	-	1	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	- -	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	- -	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	- -	-	-	-	
Total	1 1	-	1	-	

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec.133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Packing of Surgical Dressings	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel making etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric Mending	1	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROLPrevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of rodent operatives employed - one

Action relating to rodent control during 1970

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	8030	78
(b) No. of properties inspected	496	?
(c) Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	1407	22
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by: Rats	145	2
Mice	351	5
(e) No. of infested properties treated	496	7

Once again an increased number of complaints were received of rat infestation. Most were of rats seen out of doors where the source of harbourage was difficult to trace. Many complaints arose from a tip which is normally used only in the winter months because of its proximity to dwelling houses in order to avoid inconvenience to householders from flies etc. During the summer children started a fire on the tip which was brought under control by the Fire Brigade by digging into the tip. This upheaval provided rats with the harbourage they needed. As a result of a petition it was decided to recommence tipping during the summer so as to secure early completion of the tip.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

In May a 10% baiting of the sewer system was undertaken. The following week all baited manholes were checked for takes and afterwards these manholes and those immediately surrounding them were poison treated with Fluoracetamide.

The initial test baiting produced a larger number of takes compared with our experience over the last few years.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:

Tanners: 1 Leather Dressers: 1 Glue & Gelatine Manufacture: 1

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VEHICLES

Under the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 twenty-four abandoned vehicles were removed by statutory action from various sites within the town during 1970. These were disposed of by scrap metal dealers acting on behalf of the Corporation.

Several car owners surrendered vehicles to the Corporation for scrapping, thereby preventing what can be an extremely dangerous nuisance.

No prosecutions were taken under the Civic Amenities Act 1967 during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 84 inspections were made to shops. Verbal requests were made in two instances and in five cases verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. Three of the requests complied with were made during the previous year. All the requests were concerned with the display of notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that the shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Arts & Crafts	1	Jewellers & Opticians	3
Betting Shop	1	Ladies & Children's Wear and	
Brushmaker	1	Drapery	20
Builders' Merchants and Fire-range dealers	2	Newsmen, Booksellers Sweets	
Butchers	19	Tobacco	28
Cafes	3	Painters & Decorators	11
Cards	1	Pet Shops	2
Chemists	4	Plumbers	7
Confectioners, cakes etc.	19	Printers, Stationers etc.	4
Cycle & Motor Cycle Dealers	1	Radio, T.V., Electrical and	
Dry Cleaners & Launderettes	6	Music Dealers	9
Fancy Goods	1	Second-hand Goods	3
Fish Fryers	12	Shoe Repairs and Sales	7
Florists	4	Self-service Stores	4
Furnishers (House)	5	Tailors and outfitters	4
Garages	15	Toys	1
Gas Appliances	1	Travel Agencies	2
General Store	1	Watch Repairs	1
Glass & China Ware	1	Wine and Spirit Merchants	1
Greengrocers	12	Vacant Shops	27
Grocers & Mixed	55	Market Hall:	
Hairdressers (Ladies)	18	Shops	17
Hairdressers (Gents)	5	Stalls	24
Handyman's Stores	2	Cafes	3
Herbalists	1	Vacant	-
Household Goods	1	Open Market: Stalls	18
Ironmongers & Hardware	5	Total:	393

The decline in the number of shops continues and this year sees a further reduction of twenty-seven shops.

Licences were granted to the proprietors of two Pet Shops under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation on the 1st May, 1964. The following premises were registered at the end of 1970.

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Establishments	Fuel Storage Depots
53	104	4	21	-

Of these the following were inspected:

6	30	-	1	-
---	----	---	---	---

70 visits were made for all purposes.

Contraventions in the standards required by the Act involved the service of 5 notices.

There were no applications for exemption in respect of overcrowding, temperature, sanitary conveniences or running water.

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 & 1968

Sixty-six observations, each of thirty minutes duration, were taken during the year from the 29 factory chimneys now in use in the district. Four of these observations contravened the Clean Air Act. In two of these instances the nuisance occurred during a coal strike when substitute coals with different characteristics were having to be used.

Thirty-nine visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions or boiler problems, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st, 1957, under the provision of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as practicable the emission of smoke.

There are ten works chimneys still standing most of which have not been used for at least ten years.

Six firms gave notice of the intention to install seven new boiler plants.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Comment in relation to the delay in proceeding further with smoke control is to be found in the introductory comment of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS OPERATIVE IN COLNE

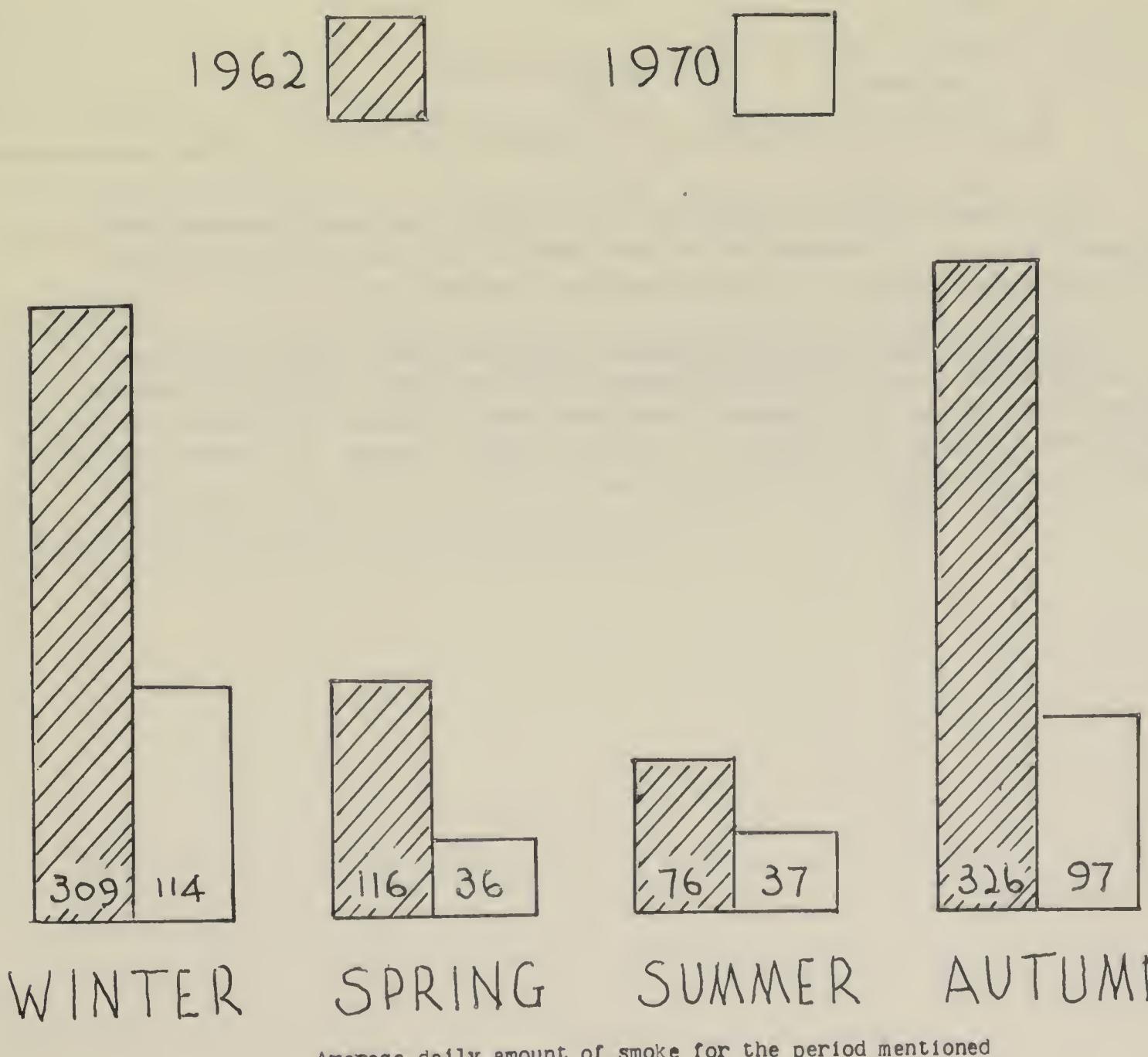
Smoke Control Area	Acreage	No. of Dwellings	No. of Industrial premises	No. of Commercial premises	Others	Operative Date
No. 1.	24.60	333	N11	2	5	1. 8. 62.
No. 2.	66.42	352	11	12	3	1. 8. 63.
No. 3.	30.9	319	N11	2	N11	1.12. 65.
No. 4.	26.0	353	1	3	N11	1.11. 66.
No. 5.	41.0	629	1	7	2	1.11. 67.
No. 6.	243.0	941	2	2	3	1.11. 68.
No. 7.	91.0	871	11	145	27	1.11. 69.
No. 8.	151.0	924	8	28	12	1. 7. 71.
Total	673.92	4722	34	201	52	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN COLNE

The diagram below gives an idea of the marked reduction in the amount of smoke in the atmosphere from 1962 to 1970. The first smoke control area was introduced in Colne in 1962, the eighth in 1970.

The volumetric smoke machine from which the readings are obtained is situated at Bank House, Albert Road (not in a Smoke Control Area) and is read every 24 hours.

The readings are expressed in microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre of atmosphere.



D I S I N F E S T A T I O N

Disinfestation is taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfected upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:

TYPES OF PREMISES	NO. OF PREMISES	NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT
Council Houses	40	40 (includes 3 Wasp nests)
Other Houses	59	59 (" 12 " ")
Schools	9	9
Business Premises and others	12	12 (" 1 " ")

After several years until 1969 with little trouble from flea infestation there was once more a flow of complaints in the late summer of this year, perhaps associated with the warm summer weather. Fifty-one complaints were dealt with.

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses infested with fleas are treated with 'Gammexane' smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with 'Dieldrin' and 'Malathion' dusts and Insectrol Lacquer. The results obtained were quite satisfactory.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough, comprising 1 Nursery, 4 Infant, 1 Special, 4 Junior, 3 Primary, 1 Grammar, 3 Secondary Modern and a College of Further Education.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every winter there are freeze-ups and bursts. Action has been taken in the last five years to provide protection, in some cases by adapting the outside conveniences by building up the front and roofing over. This has been done at four schools and a proportion of the closets needed have been installed within the building in some Infant and Primary Schools. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover with heating available to prevent freezing up.

The many school meals kitchens now in operation in the town are busy places efficiently operated. In addition to visiting to check the standard of food hygiene attained, particular attention is given to the quality and soundness of meat delivered to these premises.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public.

The reconstructed public swimming baths were opened in June, 1963. They consist of the following:-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, dressing rooms for use with the main pool, dressing cubicles for school children, sanitary accommodation and also seats for spectators. The children's swimming pool was modernised and re-opened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and re-heating. Forty samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 29 were satisfactory and 11 unsatisfactory.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(i) by the Local Authority	8	-	-
(ii) by other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) by other bodies and persons	12	-	37

Total number of new houses and flats built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919 - 1957 to the end of 1970 is 1863 dwellings.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).. ..	201	
(b) Number of Inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	769	
(c) Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	136	
(2) Total number of dwelling houses existing at the end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	157	

2. Houses Demolished	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	11	6
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
(5) Local Authority Houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	19	5
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	33	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
3. Unfit Houses Closed:	Number	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections (16) 4, 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	1		
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	6	1
(3) Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-		
4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which defects were remedied	Number		
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	31		
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts		73	
(b) Housing Act, 1957 Sections 9 & 16		-	
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957		-	
5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in Column (1)	
Position at end of year	(1)	(2)	
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation (a) Under Section 48	-	-	
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-	
(c) Under Section 46	-	-	
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-	

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
	-	-
7. Housing Act, 1969 - Discretionary Grants etc.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	15	5
(b) Approved by local authority	16	2
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	5
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	5
(e) Work completed	2	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-
8. Housing Act, 1969 - Standard Grants Action during the year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	117	38
(b) Applications approved by local authority	124	28
(c) Work completed	89	13

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7558 of which 7404 were inhabited.

A review of sub-standard houses was undertaken during 1969 and the Health Committee decided on a programme of clearing sixty houses a year for the next few years. The Ministry requested the Council to indicate their intentions in this field to cover the next four years (1970-73) and they were informed that twelve areas involving 225 houses were to be dealt with.

One quarter of all dwellings in the town are Council Houses, mainly living room, scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom type although in recent years the emphasis has been on building flats. The remainder are mostly terraced stone built houses, of sound construction, built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. A good number of house owners, mainly owner-occupiers, have made applications for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceding table.

In the second half of the year a house to house inspection was put in hand of the 306 houses in the contemplated first General Improvement Area under the new provisions of the Housing Act, 1969. The structural condition of the house, the amenities provided or required were noted and a general public relations job of giving information on the Scheme was pursued. A firm of consultant architects were engaged by the Corporation to advise on the scheme.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses at the end of the year was 551.

Number of applicants for Corporation flats	258
" " " " " bungalows	185
" " " " " houses	108

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:

In hand: 48 houses, 16 flats

Contemplated: None

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16 (Wash-hand basins)	No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
General grocer and provision dealers	56	44	56	54
Greengrocers and fruiterers				
(including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	9	9	9	9
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	15	15	15	15
Bakers and/or confectioners	14	14	14	14
Fried fish shops	11	11	11	11
Shops selling mainly sugar, confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	9	9	9	8
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	51	51	51	51
Supermarkets	3	3	3	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	-	-
" " (Storage and Sale)	70	9
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	16	7
Total	86	16

MILK SUPPLYSAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT

(a) Samples taken for Biological Examination

	No. of Samples	Positive	Negative	Equivocal	Contaminated or Inconclusive
Total number submitted	224				
Results:					
(i) Tuberculosis	-	29	-	-	-
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	29	191	4	-	-
(iii) Brucellosis - Whey Test	11	5	-	-	1
(iv) Brucellosis - Culture Test	9	7	-	-	-
(v) Brucellosis - Biological Test	6	23	-	-	-

Investigation of five dairy herds were carried out during the year - as follows:-

In Case No. 1 two animals were isolated from sixteen in the herd. These were subsequently sold at the auction.

In Case No. 2 all animals out of a herd of nineteen were found free from infection when individually sampled.

In Case No. 3 two animals were isolated from a herd of nineteen. Both animals were sold through an auction.

In Case No. 4 six animals were isolated out of a herd of twenty-one. The milk from these animals was sent for pasteurisation.

In Case No. 5 two animals from a herd of forty were isolated. Both animals were immediately sold through an auction.

Of the five herds investigated during the year, twelve cows were found to be infected with Brucellosis, a significant improvement on last year when 39 cows were found infected in six herds.

Co-operation from the farmers has again been very good, and throughout the year several more farmers submitted a sample from each new herd addition or newly calved animal, thus ensuring themselves of a reasonably Brucella free herd.

Most of the infected cows were sent into local auctions, where they could have been bought for slaughter or acquired as a milk beast. Therefore infection passes locally from one farm to another by a simple sale.

In one case infected cows were retained on the farm, but instructions were given that the animals were to be housed away from the milk herd, that they be milked separately and last in order, and that their milk be sent in sealed churns marked 'Brucella Infected' and sent for pasteurisation. Regular checks are made to enforce this requirement.

Samples for Statutory Tests

R E S U L T S

	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	48	37	1	10
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	7	7	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test	7	7	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	3	3	-	-

Only one sample of untreated milk failed the Methylene Blue Test and was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The ten samples which were void were taken on one occasion during the summer when the weather was too warm for a satisfactory test to be performed. These were all re-sampled and on each occasion proved satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is no longer made in the town.

There are on the register 70 retailers who sell, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice-cream. In addition there are 3 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice-cream is sold in the district.

Nine inspections were made during the year.

Eleven samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Ten were Grade 1 and one was Grade III.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 228 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With</u>
Informal:	4	4

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:

Protection of uncovered food: painting and decoration of food rooms; provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap, towels and nail brushes; repair of structural defects.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering was carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation. These premises closed down during the second week of January, 1971.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

One private slaughterhouse was licensed, at the end of the year. The slaughterhouse in Stanley Street of the Pendle Co-operative Society Ltd. closed down in the early months of 1970. The remaining slaughterhouse is that of C. Wilkinson & Son (Colne) Ltd. situated at the rear of 5 Market Street.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED1970

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley Street	Rear 5 Market Street	
Cows	657	-	-	657
Cattle other than cows	7045	30	693	7768
Sheep and Lambs ..	26608	26	2430	29064
Pigs	8235	36	501	8772
Calves	31	-	-	31
Totals	42576	92	3624	46292

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT1970

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	7769	658	31	29077	8785	-
Number inspected	"	"	"	"	"	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	4	20	20	53	17	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3749	598	1	5257	2159	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	48.31	93.92	67.74	18.26	24.71	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	54	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.63	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMPORTED MEAT

The following quantity of imported meat was distributed from the Abattoir during the year:-

Total Nett Weight - 97 tons. 19 cwts. 2 qtrs. 10 lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD CONDEMNED

MEAT AND OFFAL

From disease other than Tuberculosis:

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat	8.	14.	0.	9.					
Offal	<u>31.</u>	<u>6.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>16.</u>		41.	0.	3.	25.

From Tuberculosis:

Meat	..	..	..	-	-	2.	19.					
Offal	..	..		<u>-</u>		5.	3.	<u>15.</u>		<u>6.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>6.</u>
						Total	41.	7.	2.	3.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected once per day, and is used for the manufacture of tallow, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the abattoir.

OTHER FOODS

158 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	.. ..		1.	2.	22.
Canned Vegetables	.. ..			3.	3.
Canned Soup	.. ..			2.	26.
Canned Fruit	.. ..		3.	0.	27.
Frozen Food	.. ..	1.	0.	0.	0.
Fresh Meat	.. ..		11.	3.	3.
Frozen Egg	.. ..		2.	0.	14.
Fresh Fruit	.. ..				22.
Cheese	.. ..			1.	1.
Miscellaneous	.. ..			3.	3.
<hr/>					
Total		2.	1.	2.	9.
<hr/>					

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

This is a County Council Service. In addition to taking action on foods not of the nature, substance or quality conforming with recognised standards, the County Council is responsible for investigating complaints of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs under powers given them by the Food & Drugs Acts which are not available to the Borough Council.

Sixteen complaints have been received from the public of mouldy food or food containing objectionable extraneous matter. Eleven such complaints were referred to them including foreign matter in beefburger, watered milk, a wasp in a fruit stick, a fly in a jar of chicken, cotton wool in a bottle of milk, cement in milk bottle, slime in a tin of baked beans, pink colouration of milk, metal strip in a meat pie, and a fly in an ice-lolly. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of the cases of watered milk and the fly in the ice-lolly.

This Department dealt with two complaints of mouldy tea-cakes, and a further case was of the purchase of batter mix containing mites. Investigation showed this to be old stock in the store, the remainder of which was removed from sale. Warning notices were given in each case stating that similar incidents in the future might lead to prosecution.

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